of January next. The London Quarterly, or rather the Ameri-

can re-print, is before us. It is as able, but even more Tory, than usual. It has a very interesting article upon the signs of death, which also goes into an illustration of the feelings of death, from which we should judge that it is rather pleasant than otherwise. It seems that one of the most agreeable sensations in the world is that of being hanged, after you get used to it.

ELLA STRATFORD is the title of a new novel, by the Countess of BLESSINGTON, which has been laid on our table by Mr. Pierce, who has it for sale at his store : price 25 cents. Lady BLESSINGTON'S works are generally amusing.

Government Patronage and Family Influence. The amount of money received by Mr. CRITTEN-DEN's family and immediate friends, is about fortysix thousand dollars per annum; by Mr. Ewing and his friends, fifteen thousand four hundred; by Mr. WEBSTER's kin, probably as much, if not more; and indeed, everything in the gift of the government worth having, is concentrated in a few families, or disposed of by their influence. We might mention cases nearer home, but we forbear, as they will readily suggest themselves.

A genius in Tennessee, named COLLUM, who wan ted to be the whig candidate in opposition to General BARROW, characterized this anti-democratic feeling in the federal party with more truth than elegance, when he exclaimed-"Oh that I were a BARROW, if it were only a Wheel-barrow." Poor Collum felt that he could do nothing in opposition to the influence of the BARROWS, who had absorbed all the patropage of the State. In a large scale, it is about as necessary to be considerable of a Wheel-barrow to receive any of the pap. As for the common people-Bah! What claims have they upon an administration that got up a diplomatic squabble, and risked the public tranquility, because the lady of the French Minister had once been a governess! As for the "Taylor democrats," some of the fellows were actually foolish enough to dream that they could get offices! Why, was ever such impudence thought of before ? To be sure they wheeled about some, but still they are not Barrows. They are not connected with any of the noblesse of the ancient regime of federal- al of the Cabinet's approbation of, and sympathy it serves them right. They ought to have known be more in keeping with the genius of this country,

The Correo de los des Mondos, or Courier of the World, a Spanish paper, published in New York,

" patiently investigated the whole matter, and from the tes-"timony submitted to them, they are inclined to think that "case to the Superior Court new in session."

of the Superior Court, himself a member of the Jury. On the following (Thursday) morning, the Coroner went in search of the Solicitor, Mr. Ashe, to receive a politician." his instructions in regard to the verdict, but Thursday being Thanksgiving day, he did not find him until dinner, previous to which time a bench warrant had been issued. The warrant was issued about 12

way. The evidence is purely circumstantial.

without any expression of opinion beyond the conclusion to which every one who reads it must come, to cised upon all occasions. wit: that certainly undue haste could not be charged against any of the parties concerned, as may easily be seen by comparing the dates of the different steps in the investigation. The death occurred on Thursday-the Jury was empannelled on Saturday-the physicians commenced their analysis on Saturday. and gave their opinion on the following Tuesday afternoon; and then witnesses were summoned, and the verdict rendered to all useful purposes on Thursday morning-and even then a warrant was not issued until the middle of the day. We have no earthly doubt of the rectitude of the Coroner and the Jury; but still, from the statement it does seem that there was a fault somewhere, which we hope time will either discover or explain away. We think it very improbable that Mrs. Simpson will be arrested, and indeed we have no wish to identify ourselves with those whose zeal might lead them into acts and expressions more indicative of angry or revengeful feelings, than of a desire for justice, but nevertheless, we think that a further explanation is due to the charnoter of all concerned. This we feel certain, will be given in due time, and until then, we dismiss the sub-

punished, nor too strongly reprobated.

mations are dropped of a proposed compromise of the between Mr. Foote, Democratic Senator from Misinto the next Congress, rumor says, by Mr. Foore, of Congress from North Carolina, because we believe of Mississippi, or by some other prominent member that the subject itself will ensure for it a perusal. of either House from the South. The basis of this even apart from the additional interest which it denew effort at compromise, is stated to be as follows: line to receive all California as a State, but to divide ome in to carve a new Southern State out of Tex- the National Intelligencer: as, as an offset to Alta California; and to submit the LETTER FROM MR. FOOTE, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO MR. CLINGboundary dispute between New Mexico and Texas to a board of commissioners.

not think that it will be passed during the coming whole country, and of especial concern to the Southsession. After all, the people of the territories will the honor to represent in the councils of the nation. be apt to take their own way about it, let Congress The session of Congress is almost at hand, and indiany action will be taken upon the subject. Our ter- which seem to render it quite probable that the Wilritories certainly exhibit a practical example of selfgovernment, for it would be hard to show what assis- in the Senate or House of Representatives, and sup-

The Organs of the administration have announced. in advance of any statement of facts or figures, that there will be a deficit in the revenue for the two coming years-1850 and 1851. The amount of the deficit is stated at from fifteen to twenty millions. As

Announcement in advance.

vague statement that a loan to that amount will be necessary, and that this necessity is not created in ment. The Mexican war is charged with the blame of what, no doubt, arises from the extravagance or incompetence of the administration. However, Congress will meet next week, and perhaps we shall then know something of this mysterious business.

APPOINTMENT OF COL. WEBB-A FULL MISSION TO AUSTRIA .- It is now definitely ascertained that Col. J. WATSON WEBB, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, any section or State of the confederacy, they would in speaking of whom OLD ZACHARY expressed such a hard opinion, has received the mission to Austria. which is to be raised from a Chargeship to the dignity of a full mission, as a reward for the services of this immaculate partizan, and as a farther testimoniism; in fact they can't come it-well they can't-and with, the butcheries of that Jackall Court. It would to have suspended all diplomatic relations with the murderers of Hungary.

A Victim of Circumstances. There are circumstances occurring around us ev- whether or not you approve them, and whether they he concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and tribes of mixed nations. To the southeast lay Texas, states authoritatively that the Spanish Government ery day, which, were they not painful, would unquest are, in your opinion, approved in the State of North avows his purpose to make known his views at length where freedom had erected her altar, but where has appointed six gentlemen to visit Cuba for the tionably be ludicrous. One of these circumstances Carolina and the South generally. Being a promipurpose of ascertaining the real state of its affairs, is the peculiar position and condition of Father Marand the true character of public sentiment. It is THEW, the "Apostle of Temperance," as he has been be misunderstood, as to the probable action of your tories, and that all precedents, whether legislative or operation of two treaties, these four empires of terrifurther stated that this Commission is vested with called. Some time after the Rev. Father's arrival in political associates in the South, should the present full powers if the emergency should arise, to make a this country, he visited Boston, and was then and transfer of the Island of Cuba to the United States of there set upon by certain fanatics, with WM. LLOYD América, for such a sum as would not be unacceptable Garrison and other notorious abolitionists at their to the Spanish Court. It would be hard to say how head, who insisted that he should identify himself by that body, may be therefore regarded as declaramuch attention this statement is entitled to, and yet with them in their incendiary course in regard to there is nothing in it necessarily either improbable slavery and so forth. Father MATTHEW very propor impossible. The Spanish government must feel erly declined having anything to do with them, stathat Cuba will eventually become independent of its ting, at the same time, that he came as a Temper- as above party. I am well satisfied that this is the authority, and as certainly become annexed to the ance lecturer-not as a political emissary-that he condition of things generally in the South; and I United States, and this, too, at no distant day. Con- was determined to confine himself to the legitimate vinced of this, it would unquestionably be to their sphere of his duty in the temperance cause, without interest to dispose of the Island to the United States, either interference or expression of opinion upon a before the Cubans take the matter into their own question of domestic policy, with which he had nothing to do, and any connexion with which might detract from his usefulness. As might have been We notice in the last Fayetteville Observer a foreseen, he was most bitterly-we might say, bruproclamation by Governor Manny, offering a re- tally-denounced by this clique, as a wolf in sheep's know, and to be specially authorized to state, that he ward of \$200 for the arrest of Mrs. Simpson .- clothing, and heaven only knows what else. Time fully and warmly approves the proceedings of our The last Carolinian, the Editor of which paper, passed however, and we had almost forgotten Father Mr. BAYKE, was a member of the Jury of Inquest, MATTHEW, GARRISON, &c., until it was suddenly publishes a long statement of the affair, of which the brought to our mind by a similar demonstration by following are the facts :- Mr. Simpson died at 9 people, the very antipodes of the Boston abolitioneclock P. M., on Thursday. The suddenness of his ists. Ex-Governor Lumpkin. of Ga., has written a death aroused suspicion, and on Saturday morning a letter revoking the invitation tendered Father Mar-Coroner's Jury was impannelled, and an examination THEW, on behalf of the Georgia State Temperance made. No marks of external violence being discov- Society, because Mr. MATTHEW, after having spurnered, a medical examination was deemed necessary. ed all connection with the abolitionists, would not a-Four physicians undertook the analysis of the stom- vow himself an advocate of slavery. Some of the ach. This, Mr. BAYNE says, all occurred on Satur- Georgia papers go so far as to denounce him as an day, and on the following Tuesday, at 2 o'clock in incendiary, a man not to be trusted, and all that .the afternoon, the physicians gave as the result of Now, we must be permitted to say that we think this their labors, their opinion that the death had been is wrong, and unjust, to use no harsher words. Facaused by arsenic. The Coroner's Jury then sent for ther MATTHEW is a stranger. He repudiates all inwitnesses, and at midnight on Wednesday, made up terference with slavery, or, indeed, with any other political or religious question, but the single matter "That the said ALEXANDER C. SIMPSON came to his death of temperance, and for his exertions in this cause all cessary for me to do so at this time. I proceed, "by poison received into his stomach. The Jury have pa- are inclined to give him credit. Why, then, force upon him a question which has assumed a strongly "poison was administered by Mrs. Ann K. Simrson, the wife political and sectional character. Both duty and po-" of the deceased. They state, however, that the matter is licy council him to let it alone. The substance of for all the states and their citizens. Every power, "involved in doubt, and they respectfully refer the whole his answer to the Boston fanatics, is just as applica-This verdict was placed in the hands of the Clerk | MATTHEW then, "I come to preach Temperance and mon property, the government is bound to administer

worthless and woid, and a little of it should be exer-

THE TRUE DELTA. -For the week past we have above title, just started in New Orleans, by Messrs. Davis & Maginnis. Both gentlemen, we believe, were formerly connected with the "Delta," and, of course, are possessed of practical experience in the slaveholders. conduct of a daily journal. The "True Delta" will compare very favorably with any of its competitors for public favor, in a city whose daily press stands pre-eminent for spirit and enterprise. The New Orleans papers are unquestionably the neatest in their it and essence of the constitution. Since those citiappearance, and the spiciest in their contents, of any zens who do not own slaves are permitted to occupy in the Union. We wish the "True Delta" the ut-

South Carolina Assembled at Columbia on the 26th power to divide the public territory for convenience of the Northern States with the slavery question.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY BURNT .- The Turpentine abuse of power, it would be not the less objectiona- ted for trial .- Commercial 29th. Distillery, the property of Mr. Lewis F. Care, in 000 .- Commercial.

We make room for the annexed corresponde slavery question, which will, probably, be introduced sissippi, and Mr. CLINGMAN, a leading Whig member rives from the position of the corresponding parties. To establish the Mormon territory of Descret to de. It will serve to convey some idea of the feeling prevailing upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, and it by the line of 36 deg. 30 min., into two parts, be- its application to the territories of the United States. tween the North and South, and a port or two on the We need not say that the state of feeling indicated Pacific to admit the Northern part at once as a by these letters is calculated to give the most lively State, and the Southern part when she is ready to satisfaction. The correspondence first appeared in

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1849. Sir: Being casually informed of your recent arri-This, we believe, would be satisfactory to the South and to a respectable portion of the North, but we do your attention to a subject of high importance to the ern States of the confederacy-one of which you have do as it will. It is more than questionable, whether cations are abroad, and every moment multiplying. met Proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, will be again brought forward, either tance they receive from Congress, or the General ported by the zealous and unscrupulous advocates of hese two mischievous measures with increased violence and confirmed pertinacity. It is most evident to me that the Union itself will be put in serious jeopardy by the movements thus menaced, as I hold it to be certain that no State of the South will patiently acquiesce in either of the aggressions alluded to. I regret to perceive that there is an erroneous impression widely prevalent in the North that the South s neither in earnest nor united in any scheme of opto how this occurs we are not informed, beyond the position and resistance to the insulting encroachments now so fiercely threatened. If this impression is permitted to remain uncorrected until either of the neditated outrages referred to shall have been perorder to meet the current expenses of the Govern- petrated, it is to be feared that it will be too late to save the Republic from consequences too dreadful to be contemplated without a feeling of patriotic solicitude and alarm: whereas, it is my firm conviction that, if the sober thinking men of the free States could once ascertain the dangers that demagogues and fanatical agitators are fast bringing upon them and their unoffending brethren of the South, by the advocacy of schemes of injustice and oppression which cannot possibly result in practical benefit to rise up, without further delay, and say to the agents of sedition, who have heretofore sported with their credulity and abused their confidence, that the period has at length arrived when they will not longer permit them, in their name, to trample the sacred provisions of the constitution under foot, and embroil the legislative councils of the nation in unseemly and

Taking this view of the matter, and knowing that you have had an opportunity of conferring freely during the past summer with your fellow-citizens of North Carolina. I venture to lay before you the resolutions recently adopted by the Southern Convention of the State of Mississippi, and call upon you to say nent member of the Whig party, you will doubtless Federal Government has no power to legislate on the criminate destruction and extermination. Four years sectional contest be pushed to extremities. In the Convention of Mississippi, you will observe, both the two great palitical parties of the country were equally represented; the resolutions, unanimously adopted tive of the views and feelings of the whole State. However it may possibly be elsewhere, I can assure you most confidently that the people of Mississippi look upon the slavery question, in its existing aspects, hope that you will feel justified in expressing a concurrent opinion.

I had the honor of addressing, a few days since, inquiries similar to those now propounded to you to your distinguished colleague, the Hon, WILLIE P. Mangum, who proposes, so soon as the physical indisposition with which he is at present afflicted will permit, to declare his views upon the whole subject n a somewhat extended form. I am gratified to Mississippi Convention, as was certainly to be expected from one always ready heretofore, as he has peen, to defend the honor and safety of the South whatever quarter they might emanate.

I have the honor to be, very cordially and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant. H. S. FOOTE.

Hon. THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

REPLY OF MR. CLINGMAN TO MR. FOOTE. CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1849.

Dear Sir :- Yours of the 10th instant has been received, in which you ask my own views, as well as my opinion, as to what will be the course of the South in either of the contingencies referred to .-Your position as a representative of one of the States. and the consideration due you personally, merit alike

Having on former occasions given my views in detail with reference to the whole subject, it is not netherefore, to give you simply the general results of

The Federal Government, because it is the governtherefore, which it can rightfully exercise, it must ble on the other side. "Gentlemen," said Father to it. The territory of the United States being the comreformation to all, but more especially to the erring it as far as practicable for the benefit of all the States relied on Friday in Fulton street, New York, about as well as their citizens. A difference, however, exof my own countrymen. I came not as a Priest, nor ists among them in relation to the institution of slavery. When then the constitution was formed, twelve rant was then issued to arrest Doheny for an assault. Of Father MATTHEW we know nothing but what of the thirteen States were slaveholding. That inwe have learned through the medium of the Press strument, though it has clauses expressly inserted The sheriff has just returned from Morgantown, and and in the time of the Crusades, was the wonder of and some few persons of our acquaintance, who have holders, contains no provision for the abolition of sla- majority in Marion is 83, in Taylor 2, in Ohio 451. seen him. From "all the lights now before us," we very any where. If the government, therefore, can Marshall 155; Thompson's (Dem) majority in Mo- nice, mere cities, in latter time became the match of should set him down as a gentleman, modest, amia- properly exercise such a power in any instance, it nongalia 217, Tyler 4, Barbour 86, Randolph 64, kingdoms and the envy of kings, from the mere divi-The Carolinian further states, that there was no ble and unpresuming. Of his piety we say nothing. Preston 111, Wetzell 82, Brook 4, Hancock 57. Hay- ded streams of this commerce of which they became evidence before the Coroner's Jury calculated to show As a protestant, of course we differ from him in matrequire it. But fifteen of the thirty States of the any disagreement between Mr. Simpson and his wife ters of religious faith; but although our sojourn in Union still maintain the institution of slavery. It is nor that he had spoken of a divorce, nor that he had this world has not been long, still it has been suffi- obvious, therefore, that the government could not, received any medicine from a physician, nor that she cient to convince us of the fact that some better crihad changed any medicine; neither was there any terion of faith is wanted, than the mere attendance in the enjoyment of the territory of the United States.

Superior Court of Cumberland direct proof that she had given him arsenie in any upon a particular church, or of piety, besides the pro- It is, on the contrary, under solemn obligations to refessions of the individual. At any rate, that chari- spect the rights of all. It has always heretofore, as This, we believe, is a faithful synopsis of the state- ty that thinketh no evil, is the crowning virtue of lunderstand its action, shown a sense of this obliga- cases, would probably occ ment of the Carolinian. We give it as we find it, the christian character, without which all others are tion. When the much-talked of ordinance was adopted, by which the territory north of the Ohio river the river to the Gulf of Mexico was left to be occupied by slaveholders. When slavery was abolished in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, the been in the receipt of a new daily paper under the southern portion, regarded as the most suitable for slaveholders, was left to be so occupied. On the annexation of Texas, when a provision against slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was incorporated, much the more valuable portion was left still for the use of steamship, now on the stocks at the Gosport Navy which actuated British statesmen in their effort to one of those bold political strokes yesterday, that tell

But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of exclu-United States. This would be an entire revolution in the action of the Government; a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirevery part of the territory of the Union, it has been doubted by many whether the government can rightfully exclude slaveholders from any portion of the

ble. The government has unlimited powers in relation to the establishment of post offices throughout that the citizens of those States were not worthy of in the County of Guilford.

the countenance and aid of the government, we should

In a word, if the government should adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States, it would in substance and effect cease to be the Government of the United main the same, its character would be essentially

Ought the Southern States to acquiesce in this

history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they had forfeited their self-respect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political of Chapultepec—of Molino del Rey? Each one of good conscience attesting that he had faithfully disof the attack. This they owe to the cause of consti- longing admiration, whilst tyrants everywhere look scended into the ranks as a private citizen. His tutional liberty, to justice, and to their own honor. all controversy in relation to constitutional right, and obligation to the adjoining States, if such an event tions of moral and physical power displayed by our home covered with laurels, than of a private citizen were to occur at this time, it would not take place in countrymen have dispelled a delusion under which obedience to the wishes of the citizens of the District, foreign powers had long labored. They were ready but would be brought about at the instance of the in- to concede that, on our own soil, and in defence of Should Congress, therefore thus act at their instigation, it would be guilty of an act of tyranny so insul-

dence from such a Government. ing any considerable number of slaves in relation to ting as in resisting an invasion. which I had any doubts. From her frontier position they decided to resist British aggressions. If a few individuals should attempt to take a different course they would be swept away in the general current .-Long before the struggle should come to the worst the South would present an unbroken front.

I am not unaware, sir, that in making so brief and concise a statement of my views, I incur the risk of chair, the march of freedom's empire westward was misconception and of misrepresentation, but I should bounded by the Rocky mountains. There sat the feel that I did not appreciate the momentous nature genius of Liberty on the craggy summit of this lofty of the subject, if I could attach consequence to mere battlement of nature, gazing down upon the broad personal considerations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. H. S. FOOTE. judical, because adopted without due consideration. are not obligatory.

Mutiny on board the U. S. Ship Germantown. The Norfolk Herald publishes an account of a muiny last Sunday night week, on board the U.S. ship Germantown, Com. Lowndes. It has delayed giving publicity to the affair in order to obtain correct pariculars, as follows:

"At half-past nine there was much noise and disturbance on the berth deck, to which the 1st Lieutenant repaired for the purpose of suppressing it .-While superintending orders to this effect, he was struck by a man upon whom irons were about to be fixed. The noise of the melee sounded through the

ship, and the officers, four from the wardroom and three from the steerage, rushed out, sword in hand, to his assistance. A crowd having formed around, it was considered advisable to remove the man to the ed by the miraculous accounts of mineral wealth quarter-deck. The order for this purpose was greetthe crew, with a general rush from their hammocks. "At this time a belaying pin was hurled towards the small band of officers who had mustered upon the

berth deck to maintain intact the honor and discipline of the American Navy, which was now threatened by a mutinous and insubordinate crew. It was against aggressions either actual or meditated, from then suggested that the officers should repair to the til our mighty republic shall present the grand specquarter deck, and that the crew should be called to tacle of a confederacy of sovereign States, spanning declared, in manifestations not to be mistaken, that the contagion of insubordination had spread to a dangerous and alarming extent. "The crew were called to quarters. This appeal

which, in their transit, left the 'whiff and wind' upon the faces of the officers.

"The call to quarters having been responded to by a volley of belaying pins, the officers, armed only only five in number, and with unloaded muskets, it

"The crew remained below some minutes after the der was then given to man the starboard battery .-The men yet hanging back, the order was repeated,

IRISH PATRIOTS QUARRELING .- Mr. Thomas D'Arcy heny, correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, quarsome articles written by them respectively .- Mr. Doheny struck a blow, which was not returned. A war-

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- Wheeling, Nov. 24, 1849. for the protection of the rights and interests of slave- brings the returns of the election : Haymond's (whig) | Western Europe ; and all because she was then a

be glad to learn that Judge Dick, at the request of the Grand Jury, has appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, to be held on

The great amount of business on the docket, and the number of mistrials, new trials granted, and new cases, would probably occupy a perpetual session of

A contemporary makes the further suggestion, that bleeding the Treasury.

Yard, will be launched early in the spring. Her en-gines are in progress of construction at the Gosport policy in the acquisition of Texas and California. ding slaveholders as such, from all the territory of the Iron Works. Her boilers, now nearly completed, will weigh probably a quarter of a million pounds, ing every nerve to obtain a foothold on the western the back ground closely watching the movements of and cost about one hundred and twenty thousand

Between perpendiculars. 250 feet. Length of keel...... 246 

instant. We find the message of Gov. Seabrook in the Charleston Conview. He takes thick make the charleston Conview. He takes thick make the charlest of the East, and throughout the day the opposing armies content to th offered a check for \$1,500 at the bank of Cape Fear that policy completely successful, no further Euro-wavered, and just when it was thought that the and another for the same amount at the Br. Bank of pean colonization should be tolerated on the western Whigs would go down in despair und a general rout the Charleston Courier. He takes high ground upon have heretofore said that I should regard such an ex- and another for the same amount at the Br. Bank of the subject of Federal relations, and the interference clusion as being as v great violation of the constitution the State, with the names of D. MURPHEY and D. as the Government could possibly commit. But even if NEWKIRK. After an examination before Col. J. T. this action should be viewed simply as an enormous MILLER, Magistrate of Police, he was fully commit-

The last Greensborough Patriot states that

Eulogy on Ex-President Polk.

We publish the concluding portion of the eloquent enlogy on the late Ex-President Polk, delivered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st instant, by A. O. P.

NICHOLSON, Esq.: In glancing the eye over the eventful administration of President Polk, the mind is arrested by two try. States. While the form of the constitution might re- features in it, which stand out in bold relief—the Mexican war and the immense accessions of territory, to our national domain.

Need I stop to calculate or measure the amount of great organic change in our political system? Ought they to remain members of an association which had the fields of Mexico? The voice of an astonished undertaken was left unfinished or incomplete. Our in utten disregard of plain constitutional guaranties, world has already pronounced our eulogium. What difficulties with foreign nations had all been amicadegraded them from their position of equality? As corner of the earth, or what isle of the ocean, is so bly or honorably adjusted, and we were at peace with rassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern these names is a tower of strength, resplendent with charged his whole duty, Mr. Polk, with unaffected States to resist this change. That resistance, to be the halo of our victories, on which the eyes of free- cheerfulness, resigned the insignia of office, surreneffectual, should be commensurate with the violence dom's votaries throughout the world are gazing with dered the helm to his illustrious successor, and deupon them and tremble. They are so many lofty journey homeward was marked by a succession of With reference to the abolition of slavery in the bulwarks of national defence, whose bright beacon- enthusiastic demonstrations of popular approbation District of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving fires proclaim to crowned heads that our sacred honor and attachment, which gave to it more the appearcan never be insulted with impunity. The exhibi- ance of a victorious military chieftain returning habitants of the States. But these persons have no our homes and family altars, our power could set in- With ample means to command every comfort, he right to control the local affairs of this District .- vasion at defiance, but they denied to us the capaciting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confi- ing our enemies and meeting danger in a foreign land. Henceforth they will concede that, although fuse contentment and happiness into the domestic cir-You ask, in the second place, what I believe likely we are a patient, long-suffering people, slow to anger cle. How great an accession he would have been to be the course of the South should such a contin- and devoted to peace, yet, that, in vindicating our our immediate society, where he had determined to gency occur ? There was but one of the States hav- national honor, our power is as terrible in prosecu- spend the evening of his life, all who have apprecia-

and the powerful influences brought to bear on her, I the memorable events of the Mexican war, will in forbearing in his temper, kind and sociable in his dishad some fears as to what might be the action of Ken- future constitute our "shield and buckler" against position, liberal and tolerant in his opinions, accestucky. But I have been gratified beyond expression insult or aggression, even more effectual than strong sible and easy in his intercourse, free and lively in by the gallant stand which that noble State has re- walls or frowning battlements. As the mind of the his converse tion, he was eminently fitted to adorn cently taken. She has thereby shown that she will patriot runs over the long catalogue of glorious and enliven the social circle, whilst his habitual and not abandon her sisters in the hour of danger, but achievements, his heart beats with quicker and conscientious regard for virtue and morality in all his that she will, if necessary, take the front rank in stronger devotion to his country, and his bosom conduct, combined with his uniform reverential resthe struggle for the preservation of the rights and swells with a loftier pride in being an American citi- pect for the Christian religion, was well calculated liberties of the white race of the South. The union zen. He feels that in all the elements of national to give weight to the influence of his example. He of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will strength, national grandeur, and national glory, his was a regular reader of the Bible, and a constant atoccur elsewhere. The Southern States ought to have country stands upon an elevation which it never be- tendant upon divine worship. As illustrative of his but one feeling on this question, as they can have fore occupied. Whilst he sheds a tear to the memo- private habits and opinions in connexion with relibut one destiny. I have no doubt but that over the ry of the gallant dead, whose bones are mouldering gious subjects, I may be indulged in quoting entire a entire South there would be a vastly greater unani- in a distant land, his heart overflows with gratitude memorandum made by him on his fiftieth birth day. mity than existed in the old thirteen slave States when to the patriotic wisdom of the statesman, and to the and left amongst his papers. It is as follows: heroic courage and chivalry of the officers and soldiers who accomplished so much for their country. But this is no more than the beginning of our na-

tional destiny-the mere rosy tints of the early dawn, sun of day. When Mr. Polk ascended the executive Pacific, and anxious to bathe her feet in its smooth and peaceful waters. To the northwest lay Oregon, he will judge the world in righteousness by the man whom he subject only to the laws of savage Indians and of hath ordained.' It was communion day in the church and usurping Britons. To the southwest lay New Mexition that I had lived fifty years, and before fifty years more P. S.—Since the above letter was written, it has been submitted to my colleague, Mr. Mangum, and tained a precarious dominion over the semi-barbarous feel authorized to speak, in language too explicit to subject of slavery either in the States or the Terri- roll away, and how changed the scene! By the magic tory are born into the republican family! What an acquisition! Give wings to your minds and trace around its boundaries. See it extending along the -then westward spanning the continent, and looking out upon the Pacific through seventeen degrees of north latitude, embracing the entire western slope of the Rocky mountains, and encircling with an empire of wealth and power the mouth of the great Mississippi! Throughout this vast region nature has deposited in abundance the means of agricultural, mineral, and commercial wealth, but there they were valueless for the great purposes for which God created them, until they were brought within the influence of the enterprise and industry of a free people under the wise policy of our late illustrious ex-President. Already the tide of emigration, quickenwhich reach us by every arrival, has commenced the ed by loud huzzas, groans, and hisses, on the part of work of peopling and reclaiming this immense territory. We may well pause to look with astonishment upon our stupendous structure of republicanism, when this vast empire shall be filled with an industrious population, when its unbounded resources shall be developed, when State after State shall have quarters; for the groans, hisses, and belaying pins the continent from ocean to ocean. What nation upon the face of the earth will then dispute our preeminence in moral and physical power, in national grandeur and happiness

But the picture of our national destiny is not yet to their sense of duty, we regret to learn, was met on fully drawn. In securing the long line of Pacific their part by a shower of belaying pins-some of coast, with its noble harbors, President Polk has snatched the sceptre of commerce from the Old World and transferred it to the New. He has laid the foundation of a total revolution in the trade of the world. Henceforth we command the wealth of the Pacific with swords and cutlasses, and the marines being and Indian oceans. He has procured the key that will unlock the boundless treasures of the East .was in general consultation determined to send for When the indomitable perseverance and enterprise the marine guard of the Pennsylvania to suppress the ef our countrymen shall have connected the Atlantic with the Pacific by railroad communication, (and who now doubts such a connexion !) we become at boat had pushed off from the Pennsylvania. An or- once masters of the commerce of the world. Our position will insure to us a virtual monopoly of the vast oriental trade, and in all ages this trade has carried along with it wealth and dominion.

A distinguished statesman of our country has traed its history and value with an eloquence which cannot but excite our admiration: "Look at its ancient channels and the cities which it raised into kingdoms, and the population which upon its treasures became resplendent in science, learning, and the arts. Tyre, Sidon, Balbeck, Palmyra, Alexandria. among its ancient emporiums, attest the power of this commerce to enrich, to aggrandize and to enlighten nations. Constantinople in the middle ages. the thoroughfare. Lisbon had her day, and Portugal Special Term.—Our Cumberland litigants will her pre-eminence during the little while that the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope put her in communication with the East. Amsterdam, the city of a little territory rescued from the sea, and the seven United Provinces not equal to one of our lesser States. became great in arms, in letters, in wealth and power-and all upon the East India trade. And London -what makes her the commercial mistress of the world? What makes an Island no larger than our first class States, the mistress of possessions in the A New TITLE.—The Washington Republic sug- four quarters of the globe—a match for half Europe was made free, all that portion of country south of gests that the style and title of the new King of Mos- and dominant in Asia ? What makes all this, or quito should be, "His Majesty, Gallinipper the First." contributes most to make it, but this same Asiatic trade? In no instance has it failed to carry the nathe Republic should be called "Gallinipper the Second," from the very free way in which it has been to describe the restriction of the people which possessed it to the highest thus explains one of the causes of the success of pinnacle of wealth and power, and with it the highest attainments of letters, arts and sciences."

policy in the acquisition of Texas and California .- leader of the African party in this city, had his co-You will understand, also, why they are now strain- horts well drilled, and has stood for months past in continent. Great Britain was struggling to maintain the contending parties. As soon as the coalition bedollars, the cost of copper alone amounting to ninety the mastery over the commercial world, which she thousand dollars. The following are her dimensions: had enjoyed with undisputed sway for ages. She that the Whigs would be beaten unless some grand saw a gigantic rival rising up in the west, and she saw with consternation that that rival was guided fore last he marshaled his host and prepared for the by counsels of statesmanship, which would win from onset. The sun never rose on a prouder battalion, her the sceptre of commerce, unless thwarted by her or more determined leader than that of the African active interference. The same superior statesman- army yesterday morning. The battle commenced, FORGERY.—A man named DANIEL NEWTON was ship which fixed its eye upon the trade of the East, and throughout the day the opposing armies contescontinent.

rope. If it shall be maintained with unshrinking the enemy, and poured down upon them the whole firmness in the future policy of our country, our gov- weight of his frown, their "ranks went down like ernment will stand the acknowledged colossus of na- frost work," and the day was won. like collusion be proved, it cannot be too severely punished, nor too strongly reprobated.

Sampson county, was destroyed by are on the morning the Union. If, however, it were to withdraw all the post offices from the slaveholding States on the ground ating the benign influence of its free institutions to the union. If the Whigs don't give Downing a foreign mission, the Union. If, however, it were to withdraw all the post offices from the slaveholding States on the ground ating the benign influence of its free institutions to the union. If the Union of the U every quarter of the globe, and securing its own cit- themselves an ungrateful set of scamps.

zens in the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity and happiness. Each succeeding sun will rise and set upon the freest, the happiest, and the most powerful people on the face of the earth—a people in whose hearts will be forever embalmed the name and memory of James K. Polk, as one of the purest patriots. wisest statesmen, and greatest benefactors of our coun

The administration of which I have attempted to give a mere outline, came to a close on the 5th of March, 1849. The entire work chalked out for execusion in Mr. Polk's inaugural address, and even seeking the retirement of a quiet home

No man ever sought the happiness of private life with better prospects of finding it than did Mr. Polk. had the society and companionship of a wife whose ified her to shed lustre upon public station, or to inted his eminent private vertues will readily under-This conviction, fastened upon the foreign mind by stand. Plain and simple in his manners, mild and

"SUNDAY, Nov. 2, 1845 .- Attended the Methodist Church (called the Foundry Church) to-day in company with private secretary, J. KNOX WALKER. It was an inclement day-But this is no more than the beginning of our national destiny—the mere rosy tints of the early dawn, bespeaking the transcendent effulgence of the rising sun of day. When Mr. Polk ascended the executive chair, the march of freedom's empire westward was

"This was my birth-day-being fifty years old-having been born, according to the Family Register in the Family Bible, corroborated by the account given me by my mother, . The text to-day was from the Acts of the Apostles, chap. 17, verse 31: 'Because he hath appointed a day in the which

honors-how little they would profit me half a century hence

In addition to the enjoyment which he anticipated in the domestic and social circle, in his retirement, he had determined to employ his leisure hours in literary pursuits, and in arranging, digesting, and preparing the ample materials in his possession for a nistorical review of the political events of his own times. With such hopes and anticipations he had looked forward, with pleasure, to the termination of his public career as the commencement of a new era of domestic and social happiness in his retirement. To the enjoyment of such a retirement he was strongly invited by the precarious condition of his physical onstitution, which had been greatly enfeebled and shattered by the excessive labors and cares of public life. When he returned amongst us, we were all struck by the marks of premature old age in his personal appearance. Four years before, we had seen him standing erect in our midst, in the prime and vigor of manhood, receiving the warm congratulations of his neighbors and friends upon his elevation to the highest office in the world. It was my fortune to be the organ through whom those congratulations. were tendered to him. How little did I then suppose that, at the end of four years, I should see him return with locks vieing in whiteness with the snow, and his body bending as if under the age of many years! Much less did it occur to my mind that in o short a time I should be called to stand at his tomb and recount the virtues and services of his life! But such has been the will of an all-wise Providence, and we bow to it with becoming submission. He returned among us literally worn out in the service of his country; and instead of finding the years of happiness which he sought in his beautiful retreat, he returned only to mingle for a few days with his friends and then find an early grave. The dread summons, however, was not unexpected to him, nor was he unprepared to meet it. The conviction fastened upon is mind on his fiftieth birth-day had never been erased, nor had he abandoned the resolution then formed-he had "put his house in order," and, through faith in the blood of a Redeemer, he had made his peace with God, and was prepared to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death without fear. After attaching himself to that branch of the church for which he had long cherished and expressed his predilection, he waited with calm resignation and composure the approach of death. Watched over and consoled in his expiring moments by the partner of his bosom, whose society, for more than twenty years, had thrown around his life its purest enjoyment; and by the venerable mother who gave him birth, whose prayers then, as during a long life, were ascending to God for his choicest blessings on her son, together with many of her near and dear relatives and friends, he sunk gently and quietly to sleep on the 15th of June, 1849, to wake no more until the

former he had his reward in this world-for the latter a far richer reward in the world to come. He's gone to his home, like a well-ripen'd sheaf, The ear in its fullness, and sear in its leaf; The angels have borne him with joy to the skies, The portals of Heaven have closed on their prize.

morning of the resurrection. He had lived the life

of an honest man, a pure patriot, and virtuous states-

man-he died the death of a true Christain. For the

He's gone, like the sun at the dying of day, When shades veil the earth as its light fades away In greatness he ruled, and in glory he rose, When called by the Saviour from this world of woes

He's gone, like the waters in brightness that flow. While verdure and flowers clothe their banks as they go, Till forth to the deep, in their grandeur they rell;

He's gone! and the nation in sackcloth is dressed; We mingle our tears round the place of his rest! Like a widow, who deeply doth mourn in her weeds, We linger in love round the scene of his deeds.

He watch'd o'er the nation, he saw her bright form Arise in its beauty 'mid battle and storm; Our sighs, like an orphan's, are heavily drawn, While speaks the cold marble-he is gone! he is gone!

A Great Political Stroke. The N. Y. Merchant's Day Book, a neutral paper,

A GREAT POLITICAL STROKE BY THE AFRICANS .-

among their ranks close the day, Downing appeared Time will attest the sagacity of President Polk in upon the field. His dark columns came slowly up to proclaiming this noble doctrine to the powers of Eu- the fight, and as he marshaled his army in front of